

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

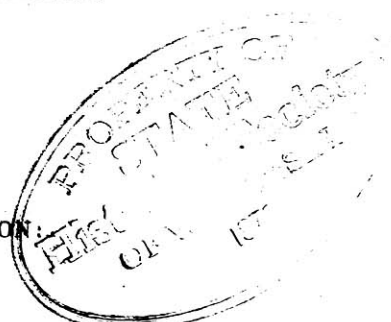
AT THE

OPENING OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 24TH CONGRESS.

1736.

WASHINGTON:

1836.



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REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office of Indian Affairs, December 1, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, in compliance with the direction of the Department of the 9th of September, the following report:

1. *"Of the amount of funds remitted, and of those for which accounts have been rendered for settlement by the disbursing officers, during the three first quarters of the present year."*

This information is embodied in the accompanying statement marked A. It is necessarily incomplete. In addition to the causes, that usually prevent the transmission of accounts within the period required by law, the state of the military branch of the service has been such during the past year, as to call disbursing officers from the stations at which the expenditures were to be made, and in other instances, to render frequent changes of them necessary.

2. *"Of the number of Indians removed since the date of the last report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the number who have entered into treaty stipulations to remove, and the general circumstances connected with the emigration and settlement of the Indians."*

This branch of the Indian business having been transferred from the Commissary General of Subsistence to this office by your direction, the information respecting it properly makes a part of this communication. Respectfully referring you to the appended tabular statement, marked B, I proceed to submit a general view of the operations of the past year. This will be disconnected, as far as practicable, from the military movements, the report of which will more appropriately be made from another bureau.

The message of the President of the 9th of February, 1836, transmitting a report from this Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of February, respecting the causes of the hostilities in Florida, and the measures taken to suppress them, communicated a succinct narrative of the events in that quarter up to that date. From that time the removal of the Seminole Indians was committed to the military authorities, as a military measure, and its completion depends upon the success of the military movements. The friendly Indians who, as stated in that report, had fled to Tampa bay for protection, amounted to about 450 in number. While preparations were making for their removal, they gave the most convincing proofs of their fidelity and attachment to the United States. It is represented by Lieutenant Harris, in a communication dated February 15, 1836, that, upon their learning that the foe was in force in the neighborhood, committing depredations, "of their own accord they sallied out from their camp, with a few citizen settlers, and maintained an obstinate combat

with the enemy for several hours; retreating only before vastly superior numbers, and gaining the fort not until night was setting in." On another occasion, when General Gaines was ready to take the field, "they urged that they might be permitted to go out also, and were permitted to do so, after having been repeatedly told, that this proof of their friendship was not required of them." These warriors, to the number of 68, were absent on this expedition until the beginning of April. On the 10th of that month the whole party was mustered, preparatory to their going on board the transports, and their number was ascertained to be 407, which was reduced by deaths to 382. These arrived at Little Rock on the 5th of May, and settled upon the reservation provided for them in the treaty of the 28th of March, 1833.

The removal of those now in Florida, has been entrusted to General Jesup, under instructions similar to those given for the removal of the hostile Creeks.

By the terms of the treaty with the Seminoles of May 9, 1832, the annuity granted in 1823 will be increased to \$7,000, which is to be added to the annuities of the Creeks amounting to \$36,900, and the aggregate sum is to be so divided, that they will receive their equitable proportion as members of the Creek confederation. Under the authority given to the President in the 4th section of the act of July 2, 1836, "*making further appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties,*" the whole of the annuity for this year has been paid to these emigrants. And to remove all doubt, I would suggest that this authority be extended, by legislative enactment, to the payment of the sum of \$15,400, which, it is stipulated in the 2d article of the treaty of 1832, "*shall be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the several towns, on account of their abandoned improvements, in a ratio proportioned to their population; the respective proportions of each to be paid upon their arrival in the country they consent to remove to.*" In addition to the considerations, that they have been unwavering in their faith, and have periled their lives for the defence of our country, a strong reason is presented for the course suggested, in the fact that they have sustained the loss of their ponies, cattle, hogs, and provisions, amounting, according to the estimate of the disbursing agent, to \$3,000. They would then be relieved from their present state of want, and being furnished with suitable means, might increase their knowledge of agriculture, for which some of them have shown an inclination, and gradually acquire the power of maintaining themselves.

The removal of the Creek Indians, like that of the Seminoles, was made a military operation, on the commission by them of hostile acts. The causes of these, and the measures adopted to repress and prevent them, as far as they were then ascertained, were communicated to Congress in the answer from this department to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of June, 1836. The operations of the army since that time have effected the subjugation of the Creeks. Under a contract, a copy of which is submitted, marked C, all of them have been removed, with the exception of the families of a band of 700 warriors, who have been mustered into service, to act in concert with the troops of the United States in Florida against the Seminoles. The first party that was removed, consisting of 2,300, encamped on the Verdigris on the 7th

of September. Their approach was viewed by the resident Creeks with jealousy and distrust, and the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, thinking it probable that serious difficulties might take place in consequence, if not prevented by the presence of a suitable military force, made a requisition upon the Governor of Arkansas for 10 companies of volunteers. This unfriendly feeling was ascribed by the acting superintendent of the Western territory to an apprehension, on the part of the chiefs of the Western Creeks, that they might be superseded, or their authority be abridged. They alleged, that having, after encountering privations and dangers, established themselves in comfort, and framed a system of government and laws for themselves, their situation ought not to be rendered worse by the coming in among them of those who, by their hostile acts, had reduced themselves to beggary and want. At a council held at Fort Gibson, at which the commanding officer and the acting superintendent were present, these views were freely expressed; and in behalf of the Western Creeks, it was added, by direction of Roley McIntosh, "that they were willing to meet the new emigrants as friends, provided they would submit to the laws now in force." To this proposition Ne-amathia, the principal chief of the other party, replied "that the laws they (the Western Creeks) had passed, were made for their good, and as they had prospered under them, they (the emigrants) were willing to unite under them, and try to live together peaceably." It is the impression of the acting superintendent, that if a similar policy be pursued by the chief McIntosh towards other emigrating parties as they arrive, no hostilities or difficulties are to be apprehended. Whether this impression be correct will be soon known, as advices have been received of the arrival at Fort Gibson of another band, amounting to 165 in number; of a third, amounting to 1,300, at Little Rock, and of the remaining parties at Memphis. It is certainly to be desired, that peace among these people should be preserved. A different state of things would subvert the present prosperity of the McIntosh party, effectually preclude the improvement of the other, and put in peril the lives of all. With their large annuity, amounting to \$36,900, with liberal provision for education and agricultural assistance, the opportunity and the means for advancement are theirs, and nothing but unfriendly relations among themselves can prevent their onward progress.

The number of Cherokees residing in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, according to the census taken in 1835, was 16,542. For the removal of these, as stipulated in the treaty of December 29, 1835, a superintendent of emigration and assistant conductors and agents have been appointed; but active operations have been delayed for the execution of other provisions of that treaty, the measures taken in regard to which are stated in another part of this report.

The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress, "to defray the expense of removing the Winnebago Indians, who reside south of the Wisconsin, to the 'Neutral Ground,' or such other place as may be assigned by treaty." The "Neutral Ground" is a tract of country on the west side of the Mississippi, a part of which was granted to the Winnebagoes by the 2d article of the treaty with them of September 15, 1832. The Sioux Indians, residing upon the borders of this tract, assert-

ed that, by the terms of the treaty of July 15, 1830, with themselves and other Indians, as explained to them by one of the commissioners, it was to be held in trust for each of the tribes parties to that treaty, and could not, therefore, be granted to another. But the right to make such disposition of it was clearly given in the 1st article of the treaty, which authorized the President to locate upon it any other tribe, "for hunting and other purposes." If any declaration of a contrary import was made to the Indians, it was never communicated by the commissioners to this Department. The opposition of the Sioux, which they signified by prohibiting the entry of the Winnebagoes upon it, although unfounded, excited the apprehensions of the latter, and they have hitherto been reluctant to remove to this tract, notwithstanding its great fertility and value. It was for these reasons, it is presumed, that the clause in the appropriation act was so framed, as to authorize an expenditure for their removal to this land, or to the country south of the Missouri. The duty of negotiating with them to effect the latter object, and of directing the arrangements for their emigration, should it not be accomplished, has been committed to the Governor of the Wisconsin Territory, from whom no report has been received. It is understood, however, that his efforts have been unsuccessful.

General Jesup was instructed, on the 20th of July, 1836, to select an officer to conduct the removal of the Choctaws remaining in Mississippi, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of \$30,000, which, with a balance of a former appropriation of \$26,800, made a fund applicable to this object of \$56,800. When it is accomplished, the whole number of the Choctaws west of the Mississippi will be 18,300.

This large augmentation of their numbers, and the consequent changes in their condition and circumstances, appear to me to give new importance to the establishment of a government for the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river. I beg leave, therefore, to invite your attention to a narration of former proceedings in relation to this object.

The act of Congress of May 28th, 1830, provided for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories east of the Mississippi, and for their removal beyond that river. It authorized the President "solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them." It further authorized him "to cause such tribe or nation to be protected at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever." It also empowered him to exercise over them "the same superintendence and care," that he had extended to them before their removal.

Anterior to the passage of this act, which devolved upon the Executive these high duties to the Indian tribes, the necessity of some form of government had been distinctly recognized. Stipulations were made in treaties with the Cherokees and Choctaws, for their removal and settlement west of the Mississippi, in 1817 and 1820. In 1824, Mr. Monroe, in his message at the opening of the session, pointed to the vast extent of country "between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains and Mexico," as a region to which

the Indians "might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought," he observed, "if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there." On the 16th of December, 1824, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, "to inquire into the expediency of organizing all the Territories of the United States, lying west of the State of Missouri and Territories of Arkansas and Michigan, into a separate Territory, to be occupied exclusively by the Indians; and of authorizing the President of the United States to adopt such measures as he may think best, to colonize all the Indians of the present States and Territories permanently within the same." On the 27th of January, 1825, Mr. Monroe again presented this subject to the House of Representatives, in a special message. "The great object to be accomplished," he said, "is the removal of these tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land; to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there a system of internal government, which shall protect their property from invasion, and by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state." "The digest of such a government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated: to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instruction, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated." "To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effects be felt through the whole extent of our territory to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended."

Accompanying this message was a report of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, in which he stated the obligation of the United States to protect the Indians who should emigrate; to continue to them the means of education and improvement, and to give them "the strongest and most solemn assurance," that the country assigned them should be theirs, "as

a permanent home for themselves and their posterity." "To such assurance," he proceeded to observe, "if there should be added a system by which the Government, without destroying their independence, would gradually unite the several tribes under a simple, but enlightened system of government and laws, formed on the principles of our own, and for which, as their own people would partake in it, they would, under the influence of the contemplated improvement, at no distant day become prepared, the arrangements which have been proposed would prove to the Indians and their posterity a permanent blessing."

On the 1st of February, 1825, "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States," was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs, which finally passed that body, but did not receive the concurrence of the House of Representatives. On the 27th of December, 1825, a resolution was agreed to in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing some mode for the removal of the Indians; for allotting to each tribe a sufficiency of land, "with the sovereignty or right of soil, in the same manner that the right of domain is secured to the respective States of the Union;" and for establishing there "a territorial government over them of the same kind, and regulated by the same rules that the Territories of the United States are now governed."

In January, 1826, the bill, which passed the Senate at the preceding session, was amended by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the Secretary of War, with a request, that he would "afford the committee all such information as is consistent, and in the manner you think proper." In compliance with this request, Governor Barbour transmitted to the committee, on the 3d of February, a bill, accompanied by an elaborate report, explanatory of its principles.

"The third object of the bill," it is stated, "is the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, for their protection and their civilization. The bill proposes a governor, three judges, and a secretary, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and such modifications in detail as the President shall ordain, subject to the approbation of Congress.

"I have already intimated, in a former part of this report, the consequences of sending the Indians to the country destined for their final abode, without some controlling authority. Without this they will be disposed to endless mischiefs. It is not necessary to prescribe particularly in the bill their government. Its organization may safely be deposited in the hands of the President, subject to the control of Congress. I will nevertheless suggest, that as soon as the civilization of the Indians would admit of it, I would give them a legislative body, composed of Indians, to be selected in the early stages by the President, and eventually to be elected by themselves, as well for the purpose of enacting such laws as would be agreeable to themselves, as for the purpose of exciting their ambition."

All these official papers agree in their main features. They look to the removal, permanent settlement and protection of the Indians, and the establishment of a Territorial Government as measures of vital importance to them, and demanded by a just regard to the obligations of the

United States. The treaty with the Cherokees of May 6, 1828, may be considered as the first formal recognition of and action upon these principles, as it secured to them a permanent home under the most solemn guaranty of the United States, that it should remain theirs for ever, and stipulated that the United States would give them a set of plain laws, and cause their lands to be laid off, whenever they wished to own them individually.

In the message at the opening of the 1st session of the 21st Congress, President Jackson suggested "the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, to be guarantied to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use." "There," he observed, "they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes." In the report of the Department of War, which accompanied this message, Mr. Eaton remarked, "no better plan can be thought of, than that the United States shall put in operation such a system of Indian protection and government, west of the Mississippi, as that a confidence may be reposed that they are indeed our fostered children, and the Government not only so disposed to consider, but practically to evince their good feelings towards them. At present an objection arises with the weaker tribes. They are indisposed to emigrate, from an apprehension that powerful and stronger neighbors may oppress them, and that no surer protection can be obtained from the United States in the west, than is possessed already where they reside. To remove such apprehensions will be of importance.

"I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, if an Indian territory, without the range of western States and Territories, might not be advantageously created; and to give efficiency and to inspire confidence, military posts, under some able and discreet officer of the army, to be designated at some central and convenient point. Intrusions from the whites might thus be restrained, and the Indians maintained in quiet with each other. Laws for their general government and to preserve peace amongst the tribes, to be the act of the United States, with a right to the Indians in council to make their own municipal regulations."

The act of Congress of May 28, 1830, was the authoritative sanction of both branches of the National Legislature to the suggestion of the President. Numerous treaties for the cession and exchange of lands have since been made with Indian tribes; and the entire number of many of them, and portions of others, have been removed. From a want of exact knowledge of the topography of the country, errors were made in defining the boundaries of the lands intended to be assigned to them, and questions arose which remained long unsettled, and proved to be of difficult adjustment. The relations between the indigenous and emigrated tribes were of novel character, and the establishment of them upon an amicable basis was evidently of great importance to them and to our own citizens. These considerations were presented to Congress in a report from this Department to the President, dated February 16, 1832, which was transmitted to that body on the same day. Approving the measure recom-

mended at the close of that report, Congress passed the act of July 14, 1832, providing "*for the appointment of three commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes.*" In addition to the subjects above referred to, with which these commissioners were charged, was the formation of some plan "for the encouragement, security, and government of the Indian tribes west of the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas." They were accordingly instructed to report in detail all the information they could procure concerning their present and probable future condition, with their own views upon the whole subject. "Its importance," they were told, "is apparent, as on its decision may rest the future fate of all these tribes. And in the great change we are now urging them to make, it is desirable that all their political relations, as well among themselves as with us, should be established upon a permanent basis, beyond the necessity of any future alteration." The result of the investigations of these gentlemen was embodied in a communication addressed to this Department, dated Fort Gibson, February 10, 1834, which was appended to the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives of the 20th of May, 1834, in which it was mentioned in terms of commendation. The two leading measures recommended by the commissioners, were the establishment of two lines of military posts, and the organization of an Indian territory. The first line of posts to be on the border of the Indian country, the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas; the other in the interior, on the western line of the agricultural district, extending from Red river to the Upper Missouri. Assuming that the proposed territory would include all the tribes west of the Mississippi, the commissioners suggested, as the basis of its organization, the appointment of "a governor, a secretary, a marshal, a prosecuting attorney, and a judiciary, with the adequate clerks, and an annual council of the Indians, the number of the delegation from each tribe to be designated by the President." They appear to have considered that the proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, as far as they are applicable to the Indian country, was a sufficient motive for this organization. It should be observed, that they did not propose to confer upon the annual council any legislative power, the objects to be attained by it being the establishment of friendly relations, and the advancement of civilization. It was, however, considered by them "not improbable, that the tribes may ere long adopt some general articles of confederation for their own republic, not inconsistent with the wishes of Government." The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, already referred to, after reciting the provisions in the laws and treaties bearing upon this subject, deduced from them "the rights, the duties, and the powers of the parties. The rights of the Indians are, to be secured in the possession of their lands, and in the exercise of self-government. The obligations of the United States are correlative: to secure them in the title and possession of their lands, in the exercise of self-government, and to defend them from domestic strife and foreign enemies; and powers, adequate to the fulfilment of these obligations, are necessarily reserved." "Under the power to dispose of the territory of the United States, the Western territory is now to be dedicated to the use of the Indians, and right of self-government secured to the tribes."

The bill, attached to this report, designated the south bank of the Missouri and the Platte rivers as the northern boundary of the proposed territory, which, it was estimated, would contain an area of 132,295,680 acres. It pledged the faith of the country to the Indians for its perpetual possession; it gave to each of the tribes the right to maintain a government for the regulation of its own internal concerns; it provided for the appointment by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a governor and secretary; it directed that a council should be assembled by the governor, of the chiefs of the various tribes, to which should be submitted a proposition, to assent "to such of the provisions of this act, as require the co-operation of the authorities of the respective tribes;" and that the contemplated confederation should not take effect until the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes gave their assent thereto.

According to its provisions, a general council of the tribes joining the confederacy, elected by the tribes, or selected by the chiefs, as the governor might determine, was to be held annually, whose duty it should be to make all necessary regulations respecting the intercourse among the various tribes; to preserve peace; to put a stop to hostilities; to settle any questions of dispute respecting boundaries; to arrest and punish all Indians who may commit offences within the district of one tribe, and who may flee to another, and generally, to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this act." But no laws or regulations made by the council, were to have any force, unless approved by the governor. It was made "competent for the general council to furnish such force, as from time to time may be necessary towards the support of such government; and the troops of the United States may, under the direction of the President, be employed on the same duty," and to give effect to the regulations of the council. The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of this bill on the 25th of June, 1834. It met with opposition, and was eventually postponed to the next session of Congress, at which the consideration of it was resumed, but no definite action was had upon it.

In February, 1836, a new bill was introduced, "to provide for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indians west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas." This bill reserved the lands, described in the preceding one, for the use of the various tribes who have or may have a right to the same. It was to be called "the Indian Territory," and to be secured to the tribes forever. A superintendent of Indian affairs and a secretary were to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each tribe might establish such government and laws for the regulation of its internal concerns, as it thought proper. Any three or more tribes might form a confederation with each other, for the purpose of regulating the intercourse and preserving peace among such tribes, and of defending themselves from the aggressions of other tribes.

It provided further, that the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes should be invited by the superintendent to unite in a general council to form such confederation; and that any other of the tribes might become parties to it. After its formation a general council should be held annually, the members to be chosen in the manner that might be pointed out in the articles of confederation. The powers of this council were to be the same with those indicated in the former bill, with the important

exceptions, that it was not authorized itself to raise a force to support the government, nor could the troops of the United States be employed to give effect to its regulations and laws. Only in the event of "an aggression having been or being about to be committed by a foreign tribe, or by one of the tribes in said territory on a tribe therein," might the superintendent call upon the other tribes or the troops of the United States for military aid. This bill likewise failed to become a law.

By the bill of 1834 it was "made competent for the council of confederated tribes to elect, in such manner as the general council may prescribe, a delegate to Congress, who shall have the same power, privileges, and compensation as are possessed by the delegates of the respective territories." In the bill of 1836, the phraseology in reference to this subject was changed, so as to provide for the residence of a delegate "at the seat of Government during the session of Congress, who shall be entitled to the same compensation as that of a delegate from a territory." The terms of the first bill conform most nearly to the views of the Indians themselves, so far as they have at any time been made known. The Choctaws, in the 22d article of the treaty of September 27, 1830, and the Cherokees, in the 7th article of the treaty of December 29, 1835, expressed a solicitude that they might have the privilege of a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives. These treaties having been ratified without any exception being taken to these articles, may it not be assumed that Congress intended, whenever it was determined that this measure was proper, to accede to the requests of these tribes, to the extent, and in the manner they themselves desired?

It is worthy of remark, that the proposition, to admit a delegate from the Indians to a seat in the national council, was first made to them by the United States, during the war of the revolution. In the 6th article of the treaty with the Delawares, of September 17, 1778, "it is further agreed on between the contracting parties, (should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties,) to invite any other tribes, who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress." It is apparent from the preceding part of the section, that the object was to obviate the false suggestions of the enemies of the United States, who had "endeavored, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion, that it was the design of the States to extirpate the Indians, and take possession of their country." In addition to the conciliatory influence of the measure, it has, at the present day, additional importance from the increased extent of our Indian relations, and the increased capacity of the Indians themselves to afford information, that will be useful in the preparation of the laws affecting them.

On the 4th of March, 1836, a bill was introduced into the Senate by a Senator from Indiana, purporting to be supplementary to the act of May 28, 1830, providing for an exchange of lands. This bill designated the Puncah and Missouri rivers as the northern and eastern boundary lines; the other lines, described in the bills before the House of Representatives, were not changed. By this extension of the northern boundary, the Pawnees and Omahas were included in the county to be set apart for the Indians. It provided for the conveyance to the respective tribes, of the lands held by them, by patent; and for the appointment of a

superintendent, "to execute such duties as shall be enjoined by the President." It required him to convene a sufficient number of the chiefs of the various tribes, and endeavor to procure their assent to articles of agreement and friendship. These articles were to contain a stipulation for the assembling, annually or oftener, of a council of delegates, each member of which should have equal privileges; the number of members, and the manner of their election, to be determined by the President. This council, it was provided, should be competent "to enact such laws, and make such regulations as shall be designed for general utility, without infringing the rights of the tribes severally to manage their own internal concerns;" but that no laws and regulations should take effect until approved by the President. If the superintendent should disagree with the council in regard to any particular law or regulation, a full report should be made to the President for his decision. Upon this bill it is not known that any proceedings were had.

Having completed a review of the action of the executive and legislative branches of the Government upon this subject, noticing only the prominent provisions in the bills that have been before Congress, I beg leave to observe that the aspects, under which it now presents itself, differ materially from those in which it was submitted to Congress in 1825 and 1826. The plan of removing the Indian tribes from the States and Territories, was then, comparatively, in its infancy. Districts of country, west of the Mississippi, had been assigned by treaties to the Choctaws and Cherokees, but only a small number of either tribe had emigrated; and the views of the Executive seem to have been directed to the subject of a government for those who had gone or might go, more as an inducement to them to remove, than as a measure immediately demanded for their protection, peace and prosperity, by any existing relations. But the act of May 28, 1830, gave to this matter a new character. It distinctly authorized treaties for the exchange and cession of lands, the conveyance in fee of equivalent tracts to the Indians, and the extension to them, at all times, of adequate protection. Since its passage, the current of emigration has been constantly flowing, with different degrees of rapidity at different times. More liberal arrangements have been made, in treaties, for the supply of the wants of the Indians, and the promotion of their comfort. The stipulations, made with the Choctaws in 1830, provided reservations of land, large annuities, means for education, churches, agricultural and mechanical establishments, and ample donations of blankets, rifles and agricultural implements. The stipulations in subsequent treaties with other tribes have conformed to these, the amounts and quantities being, of course, proportioned to the numbers of the Indians with whom they were made. As a natural result, the emigrated tribes, having these advantages and facilities, have acquired property, and with property a feeling of independence and self-respect, and a desire to advance in civilization. This has been especially the case with the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the three largest tribes within the limits of the proposed territory, as these were described in the two bills reported to the House of Representatives. The acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in compliance with a circular from this office, has made a very valuable and sensible report, abounding in facts illustrative of the prosperous condition of these people.

I have collected some of them, as the happy condition of things which they exhibit, forms one of the arguments, upon which the expediency of establishing a government, competent to afford security and protection, may be rested.

"It is a source of serious gratitude," he observes (speaking of the Choctaws) "to witness their gradual improvement." They are governed by a written constitution, and have an annual general council, to which twenty-seven members are elected, who are paid out of the annuity, and who pass such laws as they think proper. The three chiefs of the nation meet with the council, any two of whom can exercise the veto power; but if a bill be again passed by two-thirds of the council, it becomes a law. Their laws are reduced to writing, and copies of them and of the constitution are left with the agent. A new council-house and houses for their chiefs are in process of constitution. The middle country, between the Arkansas and the Red rivers, Blue Boggy and the Canadian, is particularly fitted for raising stock. The Red river part is destined soon to be a fine cotton-growing country; the native traders have erected cotton gins, and they purchase all the cotton that is raised by the common Indians and half breeds. It is estimated that about five hundred bales will go down Red river, from the Choctaws, this year. There is one good grist and saw mill near Red river, and another is building on the Poteau, from which large quantities of lumber will go down the Arkansas. To a great extent the trade with these Indians is carried on by the natives. "I can state, from my own knowledge, that two native Choctaws on Red river have this year brought into the country \$20,000 worth of goods; and there are others engaged in smaller trade of from 2,000 to 10,000 dollars. They make their purchases in New Orleans, and, I understand, are in good credit." The assistants in the three public smith-shops are natives, who, in a year or two, will be able to take charge of them. Besides these shops they have five others of their own, that are used in the farming season. "The chase, for a living, is now nearly abandoned; many take a fall hunt, but it is more an excursion of pleasure than a pursuit of gain."

"Of the Cherokees" he says, "they are gradually progressing in civilization and the cultivation of the soil, and amongst them are many intelligent men. They raise corn, beef, pork, sheep, &c., to a considerable extent, and in travelling through their country you are quite comfortably entertained. Many of them are engaged in trade with their own people; they are, however, not located advantageously for the cultivation of cotton. They have some mills erected amongst them; and with a wide extent of country, a portion of it finely watered, they bid fair, with frugality and temperance, to become a leading tribe." A similar account of these Indians was given by the commissioners in 1834, and they stated, besides, that a government had been organized by them, laws ordained, and enforced by a body of sheriffs, termed light horse.

"The Creeks," continues the acting superintendent, "have a rich country, and those of them that emigrated with McIntosh have been engaged busily in making corn; they usually have a large surplus, as high some years as thirty thousand bushels, besides stock of every description. As there is now a large emigration coming to the country, they will find a sale for all they may have to sell. They have not yet engaged in trade."

In another communication, he mentions that there are seventeen churches within the limits of these three tribes: ten in the Choctaw, four in the Cherokee, and three in the Creek country.

The other tribes in this superintendency are the Seminoles, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawanees. Of these he thus speaks: "It is but lately the Seminoles have come on; they have been much afflicted by disease, and have lost a great many of their small party; they have one of the finest sections of the Indian country, and with their advantages could soon prosper.

"The Osages are engaged in the chase, and they generally hunt for subsistence, and lay up buffalo meat for a support; they raise no corn except what their women cultivate, and have no stock of any consequence; they may, therefore, be fairly considered as living upon their annuity and the chase.

"The Quapaws, Senecas, and the united bands of Senecas and Shawanees, are situated adjoining the bands of Osages and Cherokees; their lands have been surveyed, and separately marked out: one hundred and fifty sections for the Quapaws, sixty thousand acres for the Senecas and Shawanees, and sixty-seven thousand acres for the Senecas of Sandusky. These lands are good and well watered. The Senecas are cultivating the soil, and signs of improvement are manifested; their mill is in full operation, and great benefit is derived from it. The Quapaws were not properly located, and will probably have to remove some two or three miles."

There are eight other tribes, which are located within the limits of the proposed territory, but which are not under the charge of the acting superintendent, whose jurisdiction, as prescribed by the President in 1834, does not extend beyond the northern boundary of the Osage reservation. The eight tribes referred to, are attached to the northern agency of the western territory, under the care of Major Cummins, whose report, though less minute than Captain Armstrong's, is hardly less favorable, when the difference in the means of the several tribes is considered. They are the Shawanees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Kansas, Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Ottawas, having an aggregate population of 4,467. The Shawanees and Delawares are an agricultural people; they have a fertile country, schools, churches, and smith's shops. The Kickapoos in 1835, began to turn their attention to agriculture, "the men as well as the women laboring astonishingly." The Kansas live by the chase, and are the only one of these bands, of whom it can be said, "they are poor." The remaining small bands above named cultivate the soil, which is generally of good quality, with sufficient water power for their purposes, and they all have the means of education and the aid of mechanics.

The great increase in the number of Indians, west of the Mississippi, is another element connected with the question of government, entitled to serious consideration. The Indian population in the territory; on the 1st of October last, was estimated at 37,748. To this number is to be added the Creeks, amounting to 16,500, who have removed this year, and about 4,000 who are yet to go, and the Cherokees, amounting to 16,000, who are under treaty stipulations to emigrate. There will be a further addition to be made of 5,400, should the Chickasaws procure a residence in that region. And if the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pota-

watomies of Illinois, shall assent to take land south of the Missouri for that assigned to them north by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, and the Potawatomes of Indiana shall settle there with them, there will be another increase of numbers, amounting to 9,400. The entire Indian population in the territory will then be 90,148, and upon the borders of it there will be the Sioux and Ioways, with the Camanches, Kioways, and other wild tribes, whose numbers are estimated at 143,750.

The annexed table, marked D, shows the number of every tribe, east and west of the Mississippi, concerning whom we have any information.

The obligations which the United States have assumed in their negotiations with some of these Indians, and in their legislation in regard to them, have no inconsiderable bearing upon this matter of protection and government. With the largest of the emigrated tribes, the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the United States have made treaties containing stipulations, which bind them to secure to these Indians "the jurisdiction and government of all the persons and property that may be within their limits west." This language is quoted from the fourth article of the treaty with the Choctaws, of September 27, 1830. The fourteenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of March 24, 1832, and the fifth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29, 1835, secure to those tribes similar powers. By the twenty-fifth section of the intercourse act of 1834, it is prescribed, "that so much of the laws of the United States, as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indiana country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person and property of another Indian." Thus the right to form and administer all laws is solemnly guaranteed to these Indians. And it is stated by General Stokes, the agent for the Cherokees, that they "are in the habit of making written wills, deeds of gift, bills of sale, written judgments of their courts, written judgments of arbitration, and written settlements of the estates of deceased persons." The relations of debtor and creditor between the native and the native trader, and between the latter and our own citizens, now becoming important in extent and amount, are also to be regulated and guarded by them.

I would respectfully ask, whether in their present state of civilization, advanced as it is represented and admitted to be, it is not expedient for them, and especially for our own citizens, that a supervisory power over this extensive legislation should be lodged in some person or persons, acting under the authority of the United States. Our own citizens will hereafter be more intimately connected with the Indians in commerce, and their rights will of course be materially affected by this legislation. But under the treaties and the law which have been referred to, no supervision can be exercised over the laws of a separate tribe. This view of the subject seems to me to present a strong argument in favor of the confederation and government, contemplated in the bills that have been submitted to Congress. All laws and regulations of an international character, operating on the rights of property as well as of person, of our own citizens, adopted by a single tribe, might then be properly subjected to the action of the general council and the governor. A yet stronger argument may be found in the importance of establishing, upon just prin-

ciples the relations between the several tribes within the new territory, with particular reference to the security of the rights and property of the weaker tribes. Whether in or out of the confederation, these might be injuriously affected by the legislation of the general council, unless it were restricted by an independent branch of the Government.

With this exposition of the views entertained of this subject, I would request your favorable attention to it, and that, if you think proper, it may be recommended to that of Congress.

The preservation of peace among these tribes, and between them and those who live upon their borders, is another subject of great moment, and which may properly be considered in this connexion. It is true, that a treaty was made between the Camanche and Wicchetaw nations and their associated bands, the principal of the wild tribes, and the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, and Quapaws, in August, 1835, and the amicable relations, then formed, have not since been materially disturbed. But there are other lawless bands, and there is great force in the cautionary remarks in the report of the commissioners, which has been frequently referred to.

"The commissioners would be wanting in justice to the Government, to allow it to anticipate security to our own tribes from any pacific arrangement that can be made with the Indians of Mexico. Presents may soothe for a moment the savage disposition; but while the principal residence of the wild tribes is within a foreign State, and subject of course to foreign influence, we cannot limit our guaranty of soil and personal protection, (upon which the emigrant has chosen his new home,) by depending on stipulations with the Indians beyond our control. Nor will our occasional show of force remove the fear of invasion. Savages may be temporarily driven from the buffalo trail, but like water displaced by a fording army, they will seek immediate return when the force is removed. A few outposts to enclose the agricultural districts can alone ensure personal safety, and give that security to property, without which man, either white or red, cannot be stimulated to its possession."

The establishment of some military posts was authorized by the act of Congress of July 2, 1836, entitled "*An act to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.*" Instructions were given soon after its passage, to procure the assent of the tribes, through whose territory the military road, authorized by the same act, and upon the line of which these posts are to be constructed, must pass, to the measure. This has been accomplished with the Shawanees, Delawares, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and instructions given to effect it with the other tribes. The proposition of the commissioners is, that other posts be erected in the interior, and it is explained in another part of their report, which has been alluded to in this communication. The importance of these works to the tranquillity of our Indian relations, and even to the right fulfilment of the obligations of the country to the Indians, cannot easily be over estimated, and I therefore commend the measure to your favorable notice. The number of Indians of indigenous tribes, who will be within striking distance of the frontier, amounts, as stated in the table before referred to, to 143,000. The names of many of them will suggest at once the reasons for the fear that may be entertained, and for the precautions that should be employed. When the road

is completed, and the posts upon the line of it, and in the interior, are garrisoned by a competent force of infantry and mounted men, the causes for apprehending any interruption of the general peace will be greatly diminished.

3. "*Of the operations of the commissioners appointed to hold Indian treaties under the acts of the last session of Congress.*"

Of these I am able to present only a brief statement; but few communications have been received from the gentlemen to whom they have been entrusted.

The sum of \$22,000 was appropriated, (by the act of Congress of June 14, 1836, providing "*for the payment of Indian annuities and other purposes,*") "*to defray the expenses of holding treaties with Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay; Indians within the State of New York; the Winnebagoes north and south of the Wisconsin, and with the Sacs and Foxes north of the Missouri.*" These negotiations, with the exception of that with the tribes in New York, were confided to Governor Dodge, but no official report of his proceedings has been received. I have learned from other sources, that he has made an arrangement with the Sacs and Foxes for a cession of the reservation on the Ioway river, assigned to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

The duty of negotiating with the Indians in New York was committed to Mr. Schermerhorn. He has concluded a treaty with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, for the relinquishment of their lands on the Winnebago Lake; and another with the New York Indians, for the lands granted them in the treaty with the Menomonies of February 8, 1831. To the last those who emigrated from New York to Green Bay have assented, and he has appointed a time to hold a council with those residing in that State, at which it will be submitted to them with a view to procure their concurrence.

An appropriation was made in the act above referred to of \$2000, "for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river." The general direction of this matter was given to General Clarke. The tract of country referred to, was ceded by the tribes who were parties to the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the 15th of July, 1830, and it was stipulated in the first article, that it should be assigned to the tribes then living upon it, or to such others as the President might locate thereon "for hunting, and other purposes." It is a long, narrow belt of land, separated from the Indian country west of it by the Missouri river. Its annexation to the State of Missouri was suggested by the Committee of the House of Representatives on Indian Affairs, in their report dated May 20, 1834, as a measure of obvious convenience and necessity, and it was deemed, by the citizens of that State, important to its interests. Early in the last session of Congress a representation was made to the Department, of the willingness of some of the tribes to relinquish their rights to it; and a negotiation with them to effect that object was strongly urged. To this the President was unwilling to assent, as it would have been in disregard of the guarantee given to the Indians in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, and might be considered by them as the first step in a series of efforts to obtain possession of their new country. Appreciating, however, the force of the considerations that prompted the application, he consented that the sub-

ject of a cession should be submitted to the Indians, with an explanation of the reasons, that rendered it a question of interest to the State of Missouri; but no change was to be urged upon, or required of them; if they preferred to retain the land, their possession of it would not be disturbed. In accordance with these views, a negotiation was opened by General Clark with the Ioways and the Sacs of Missouri, who sensible, as they stated, that "from the local position of the lands in question, they can never be made available for Indian purposes," relinquished their rights therein. Advices have also been received, that the respective agents for the Sacs and Foxes, the Yancton and Santie Sioux, Omahas, Otoes and Missourias, have obtained the assent of those Indians to this measure. The agent for the Sioux and the Mississippi has not yet reported.

The treaty, made with the Chippewas of Saginaw during the last winter, not having received the sanction of the Senate, the acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Michigan, who reported that there was a prospect of a favorable result, has been authorized to effect a new arrangement with them, upon principles that will obviate the objections to the former one.

A treaty has been concluded with four bands of the Potawatomies, residing in the State of Indiana, extinguishing their title to twenty-two sections of land, reserved for them in the treaties of October, 1832, but it has not yet been received. The agent has reported that similar purchases from other bands will probably be effected.

Measures have been taken, with a view to opening a negotiation with the Miamies for the relinquishment of their lands in Indiana, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate at its last session.

Another resolution of the Senate requested the President to propose to the Indians, parties to the treaty of Chicago of 1833, an exchange of the lands north of the Missouri river, assigned to them by that treaty, for lands south of it. As no appropriation was made for this object, and a part of the Indians had emigrated, a part were removing and a part were in Illinois, the instructions to the sub-agent merely directed him to seek interviews with them, and to ascertain their dispositions in respect to it, and to report them in season for the action of Congress, should it become necessary.

The resolution of the House of Representatives of July 1st, 1836, requesting the President of the United States "to cause such measures to be taken for investigating alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their present hostilities," received his immediate attention. The Hon. Thomas H. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, and Alfred Balch, Esq., of Tennessee, were selected for the performance of this duty, and they were authorized to call for the professional services of the United States district attorneys in Georgia and Alabama, whenever they required them. They were furnished with copies of the papers on file or on record in this office, connected with the subject, and with ample instructions and discretionary power. They met at Columbus in September, and have since been engaged in the active prosecution of their labors. From advices received from them, dated October 14th, it is presumed that their report on the causes of the hostilities will be transmitted at an early day in the approaching session.

It will be immediately laid before you, upon its reception. The other subjects committed to them will necessarily occupy more time. The high characters of these gentlemen will ensure to their reports the confidence of the country.

The reservations, provided for the Creek Indians in the treaty with them of March 24th, 1832, have all been located. Contracts for the sale of a number of them, equal in quantity to 1,231 sections, have been approved by the President. The approval of these conveyances was suspended by his direction in April, 1835, when allegations of fraud were made, and it will not be resumed, until the present investigation of these charges, and of the causes of the hostilities, is terminated. The number of contracts certified and transmitted to this office, upon which he has not acted, is 2,627. Subsequent to the above date, the certifying agents were authorized to proceed in the discharge of their duties. General Jesup was also empowered to appoint agents for this purpose, and to permit an arrangement to be made with the chiefs, for the disposal of the lands that had not been sold, or the sale of which had been contested, provided that, in the latter case, no title previously acquired by purchase, and which should not be impeached, should be injuriously affected. Under this authority, an agreement has been entered into for the sale of a large number of sections, the previous contracts for which had been disputed. Upon this agreement the President has not yet acted, further information being deemed necessary preparatory to his decision. The commissioners now in the Creek country, have likewise been authorized to employ certifying agents. The object of all these measures has been to obviate, by every particular means, the objections of the Creeks to remove, founded upon their wish to dispose first of their lands. The hostilities, that commenced in May last, resulted in the removal of nearly the whole nation before the object could be accomplished, and it is now more difficult to affect it in any satisfactory manner. But the efforts of the commissioners and of the Executive will be directed to it, with an earnest solicitude to adopt that course, which will most certainly secure to the Indians who have remained peaceable, the full value of their lands, and the advantages of every beneficial stipulation of the treaty. Twelve of the sections reserved for the orphans have been sold, and the remainder of them will be disposed of under the directions of the commissioners, and the proceeds of the whole invested in public stocks.

A special commissioner has been appointed to certify contracts for the sale of reservations under the treaty with the Choctaw Indians of September 27th, 1830, and to receive the proof of residence for five years, which, by the terms of the 14th article of the treaty, is necessary to entitle the reservees to patents. This subject has become of a difficult and complex character, in consequence of circumstances to which I will briefly advert.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty, the Choctaws, who were desirous to emigrate, were anxious to dispose of their lands. As the reserves provided for them had not been located, they sold their rights. A few of the conveyances made by them were certified by the Indian Agent, but when he declined continuing the practice, in consequence of the want of authority from the proper department, they were certified by citizens. The Indians removed, and their reservations were subsequently located upon the applications of the purchasers. The ex-

istence of these instruments was not known here until the last session of Congress. No certain evidence could then be discovered, that conveyances had ever been directed, or the mode of executing them prescribed by the Executive. Some of them were at that time presented, and the Department was called upon to adopt some measures, by which the title of the purchaser could be perfected. It was obvious, that the subject could be acted upon properly, only in the Indian country. There only could the identity of the vendor, his right to the land sold, the adequacy of the consideration, its payment in good faith, and the fairness of the transaction be ascertained. The commissioner who has been appointed, A. V. Brown, Esq., of Tennessee, has been fully instructed upon all points connected with his duties, and requested to execute them with all the despatch consistent with correctness, as their early completion was important to the holders of these Indian conveyances, who, meantime, would not be able to obtain patents, and might be disturbed in their possession by legal process.

The location of reservations under this treaty has not been completed, principally in consequence of the difficulty the agents experienced in procuring plats of the surveys, the dilatory manner in which the Indians or their assignees, applied to have them made, and the obstacles in the way of identifying the tracts to which the Indian had entitled himself, under the nineteenth article, by cultivating them. Instructions have been given for the vigorous prosecution of this business, which, it is hoped, will insure its early fulfilment.

The execution of those provisions of the treaties of October 20, 1832, and May 24, 1834, with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect prior to their removal, is nearly completed. Two efforts have been made, unsuccessfully, by these Indians to procure a part of the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi for their permanent residence; a third has recently been sanctioned by the President, from which a more favorable result is anticipated. The lands ceded by them have been surveyed, and the reservations, provided for the different classes of Indians, have been located. At the date of the latest advices, the sales of the lands amounted to \$1,080,118 61, and of the reservations, to \$2,919,508 50. Of the first amount, \$315,000 have been invested in Alabama State bonds, and \$215,000 in Tennessee State bonds, the interest upon which, at five per cent., is payable in New York and Philadelphia semi-annually. Of the second amount, arrangements have been made for the investment of \$385,000 at the same rate. It may be safely estimated, that the whole proceeds of the lands will give the Chickasaws a national fund, not much less than three millions of dollars, the income from which will enable them to place themselves in a state of enviable prosperity. And in addition, there will be a large amount of individual wealth, derived from the sale of the reservations.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, measures were taken to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi, of December 29, 1835. Major Benjamin F. Currey, superintendent of emigration, was authorized to select as many persons to appraise the improvements of the Indians as might be necessary, and to direct their operations. He has divided the ceded country into seven districts, and has appointed the requisite number of agents and interpreters. Many of the gentlemen selected by him as agents, have been heretofore placed in stations of responsibility by the suffrages of their fel-

low-citizens; they are now actively engaged in bringing to a close the business confided to them. Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, and General Carroll, of Tennessee, were, with the sanction of the Senate, commissioned to examine the various classes of claims, for which provision was made in the treaty. General Carroll having declined this appointment, in consequence of the duty devolved upon him under the treaty with the Chickasaws, of 1834, and of ill health, John Kennedy, Esq., of Tennessee, has been commissioned in his place. In the absence of General Carroll, Governor Lumpkin proceeded to make all practicable arrangements for commencing and completing the duties entrusted to them; and he has reported that he had made such progress, that the execution of them can be promptly completed after the arrival of his associate. Indications of a disposition, on the part of a portion of the Cherokees, to prevail upon a majority of the nation to consider the treaty as not binding upon them, induced the President, at an early day, to direct that a requisition should be made upon the State of Tennessee, under the volunteer act of the last session, for a military force, to be employed in the Cherokee country, and Brevet Brig-General Wool was assigned to the command. A general supervisory authority over the execution of all the provisions of the treaty, and all agents employed therein, as ample as was consistent with the constitutional duty of the President, was confided to the commissioners. General Wool was instructed to procure, and cause to be issued, the provisions and clothing, stipulated in the eighteenth article to be delivered to the Indians, as an advance of the annuity of the nation for two years. In the execution of their several duties, the commissioners and the commanding general were directed to invite the co-operation of the twelve persons, designated in the twelfth article of the treaty to act as the agents of the Cherokees, in relation to every measure connected with its fulfilment. Of these, a part only have accepted this trust; the others, who are represented to be personally attached to Mr. John Ross, and subject to his influence, have declined. The conduct of Mr. Ross, in other respects, has been equally calculated, if not designed, to prevent the execution of the treaty. A council has been called by him, at which, (it has been made known to this department,) resolutions were offered and adopted, declaring the treaty to be a fraud upon the Government, the people of the United States, and the Cherokees themselves; an instrument, concluded by persons not possessed of competent authority, null and void from its inception. To give effect to these resolutions, a deputation was appointed, with Mr. Ross at its head, to visit this city during the approaching session of Congress, with a view to obtain some modification of the existing treaty, or a new one. The same deputation was empowered to proceed to the country west of the Mississippi, to invite a co-operation of the Western Cherokees in accomplishing these objects. Recognising the treaty as binding upon both parties, and its execution, after its ratification by the Senate, as imperative upon himself, the President directed that his determination to carry into effect all its provisions promptly, and to the fullest extent, should be made known to the Cherokees in the strongest and most explicit terms. He also directed them to be informed, that no communication would be held, either orally or in writing, with any deputation that might come to this place, with a view to delay or prevent its fulfilment. That if such deputation should go to the West, to obtain the assistance of the Western Cherokees, they would be arrested and tried under that article of the act regulating trade and inter-

course with the Indian tribes, which imposes a penalty upon "any person who shall deliver any speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States." Regarding the discussion of the validity of the treaty as precluded by the signatures of the representatives of the Cherokees, the ratification of the Senate, and his own proclamation, he further directed that no council of the Indians should be permitted to assemble, or to continue in session for the purpose of such discussion. Earnestly solicitous that all the beneficial provisions of the treaty should be enjoyed by the Cherokees, without any interruption of harmony and peace, he directed the most vigorous movements on the part of the several agents; and that, in no event, should force be employed, unless the measures of the Cherokees should indicate a disposition to prevent its execution, even at the hazard of actual hostilities.

The assent, in writing, of the Ottowas and Chippewas to the modifications in the treaty with them of March 28th, 1836, required by the terms of the ratification of the Senate, has been received and transmitted to the Department of State. Accompanying this paper was a memorial of the chiefs, explanatory of their views respecting the amendment in the 8th article, and expressing their desire, that an arrangement might be made for their permanent settlement on the head waters of the Mississippi. To accomplish this object, they request that a negotiation may be opened with the Chippewas west of Lake Superior, and north of the mouth of Rum river.

Before information of the assent having been given was received, measures were taken to procure the goods and provisions, stipulated to be furnished these Indians in the 4th article of the treaty. Proposals to deliver them upon contracts at Michilimackinac were invited, in the event of the amendment in the ratification being agreed to. One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars were invested in goods in New York, which were distributed to the Indians under the supervision of the Agent, the Quarter Master at Detroit, and the Commissioner appointed to investigate claims. The most satisfactory assurances have been received that in quantity, quality, and adaptation to the wants and tastes of the Indians, they were such as the Government ought to have purchased, and that the Indians were well pleased with them. Provisions, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, were procured in Detroit, and issued under the direction of the same gentlemen.

The examination of the claims of the half-breeds was committed to John W. Edmonds, Esq., of New York; that of the debts of the Indians to the Agent, in conformity with the treaty, and Mr. Edmonds and Major Whiting were requested to co-operate with him. This duty was completed on the 29th September, but the official reports have not been received. Most of the payments, in lieu of reservations, provided for in the 9th article, have been made here, upon the drafts of the individuals designated. Arrangements will be made for giving effect to the beneficial stipulations in the treaty relating to education, missions, agricultural assistance and mechanical establishments, as soon as the requisite information can be procured.

The execution of those provisions of the treaty with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas, of the 9th of May, 1836, which

relate to the survey and sale of the lands ceded, and the investment of the proceeds, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the President.

A similar course has been adopted in regard to the survey and sale of the land, ceded by the treaty with the Wyandots of April 23d, 1836. The survey has been completed, and a proclamation will soon be issued for the sale.

4th. *"Of the number of schools established in the Indian country."*

— This information, which is embraced in the statement marked E, together with that in statements F and G, respecting kindred subjects, is necessarily very imperfect. This arises, in part, from the remissness of the societies and persons in charge of these institutions, in transmitting the statements annually required of them: a remissness which measures will be taken to check, and as far as practicable, to prevent. The communications, that have been received upon this subject, show the existence of a strong desire among the tribes generally, for the education of their children. The Chippewas and Ottowas in the North-west desired that a very liberal provision should be made for this object in the last treaty concluded with them. The United nation of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomes, who are emigrating from Illinois, have preferred an earnest request, that the interest of seventy thousand dollars, appropriated for education under the treaty with them of September 26th, 1833, may be applied to the support of schools in the country to which they are removing. Even more ample means were set apart for this purpose, in the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29th, 1835. The schools among the Choctaws are favorite institutions with them, and under the teaching of competent men, and the supervision of a vigilant agent, have produced, and are producing essential benefits. The Shawnees and Delawares have been improved by the labors of the instructors, who for many years have lived with them. The Western Creeks have recently manifested a disinclination to the residence of missionaries among them; and the Acting Superintendent having confirmed the facts alleged, as the cause of this feeling, they have been desired to leave the nation. Minor institutions exist among the Otoes, Omahas, and Sioux, which are yet in their infancy, but are favorably regarded by those tribes. The Civilization Fund is distributed, principally, with a view to the improvement of those Indians residing upon the remote frontier, and those for whom no provision has been made by treaty. The sums allowed have been expended under the direction of the various societies, by whom teachers have been employed.

In all these establishments, instruction in mechanical arts and in agriculture is combined with intellectual cultivation. There is an increasing disposition among the Indians to have them located in their own country, where they become objects of common feeling and interest, and the ties of family and kindred are not separated or weakened.

My recent connexion with this office has not permitted me to make myself acquainted with the operation of all the provisions of the laws relating to Indian affairs. But some changes that are desirable, and some evils, for which a remedy is required, are of so obvious a character, that I beg leave to present them.

The 2d section of the act of 30th June, 1834, for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs, provides that there shall be a superintendent

ency for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the river Mississippi, and that the superintendent shall reside at St. Louis. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, the expediency of removing the site of this superintendency to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river. One principal reason for its continuance at St. Louis, has been the necessity of having a competent officer at the point, to which most of the tribes emigrating to the west side of the Mississippi would proceed, and at which means for their transportation and subsistence could be conveniently procured. This reason now hardly exists, a majority of those tribes having removed, and the system of removal being so organized, that each party of those who are yet to emigrate, will be attended by persons able to make every necessary arrangement for it. The employment of the Quartermaster at St. Louis, as the disbursing officer in that section of the Indian department, has relieved the superintendency of one considerable branch of its business; and the creation of the territory of Wisconsin has greatly reduced its limits. This arrangement would enable the superintendent to inform himself of the conduct of the agents, the condition of the agencies and of the Indians, and when necessary, to visit them in person. The department would then have the benefit of his opinions, founded upon his own observation and knowledge, upon all measures recommended by the agents or sub-agents, and upon all requests preferred by the Indians.

The 4th section of the same act designated the tribes, for which full agents should be appointed. The western Creeks, western Cherokees and Osages were not included, and sub-agents were appointed for them, under the authority given to the President in the 5th section; and subsequently the Senecas, and the Senecas and Shawness were placed under General Stokes, the sub-agent for the Cherokees. He has transmitted a strong statement, which is concurred in by General Arbuckle, of the inconveniences of this arrangement, and of the onerous nature of his duties. Upon further examination it may be found expedient to establish a new sub-agency, to include the Senecas, the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, who are at present attached to the sub-agency for the Osages. These bands have an aggregate population of about 1,000 persons; they occupy adjoining reservations upon the Arkansas river, and are about ninety miles from the site of the sub-agency. They have millers and smiths and stock, which require the personal care and inspection of some officer of the Government. This measure seems to be called for also by the approaching emigration of the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi. There are 5,800 Cherokees now west of that river, and preparations have been made, as stated in a preceding part of this report, for the removal of those east of it. The duties connected with the settlement of these emigrants, the execution of the provisions of the late and former treaties, involving the examination of a vast amount of claims for spoliation, removal, &c. will be sufficiently arduous for one person. The difficult character of these duties, and the responsibilities they impose, seem, in my judgment, to render it proper to appoint a full agent for this tribe. I respectfully submit this proposition for your consideration.

I would make a similar recommendation in regard to the Creeks. The considerations in this case are even stronger than in the preceding. The Creeks, like the Cherokees, have claims to a large amount to be adjusted, and large establishments to be inspected and main-

tained in operation. But the conclusive reason for the measure is the vast accession to their numbers, occasioned by the removal of the friendly Seminoles and of the Eastern Creeks. It will be a laborious work to carry into effect the treaties with those tribes. It will be a task of greater delicacy and difficulty, to allay the irritated feelings of those so recently engaged in active hostilities, and to establish and preserve amicable relations between them and the Creeks who emigrated in former years.

The duties of the sub-agent for the Osages, even if the Quapaws shall be withdrawn from his charge, will be sufficiently arduous to warrant the substitution of a full agency. This tribe, unlike the others in the Western superintendency, live by the chase; they commit depredations to supply the wants, attendant upon this uncertain mode of existence, and hostilities between themselves and other Indians are the consequence. These collisions require constant vigilance on the part of the agent, and impose upon him no ordinary responsibility. I therefore ask your favorable consideration of this suggestion.

The agent for the Choctaws is the acting superintendent for all the Indians, residing south of the northern line of the Osage reservation. He has been assigned to this duty, under the authority given to the President in the 30th section of the act of June 20th, 1834, for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The business thus devolved upon him, is extensive and complicated. The full extracts, made from his reports for this year in this communication, prove that it is ably and faithfully executed. It will be greatly augmented, by the settlement within his limits of the Creeks who have emigrated, and of the Cherokees, who are under treaty stipulations to emigrate. If no territorial Government be created, this increase of duties will render proper, in my judgment, an increase of compensation, and I respectfully request your approval of this measure.

The proviso to the act, "*making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater*," &c., approved March 3d, 1835, operates harshly upon the military officers employed in the Indian Department, and will continue so to operate, so long as it shall be determined to adhere to the present system of disbursement. Under the regulations prescribed by the President in the summer of 1832, for the removal of Indians, and those for the payment of annuities, of July, 1834, all disbursements have been made by military men. The amount of these may be gathered from the amount of the appropriations, which, for the last five years, has averaged more than three millions of dollars. Those for the present year amounted to \$8,431,000.

There are three principal points to which remittances are made: Detroit, St. Louis, and Little Rock.

To the first are sent the funds for the agencies in Michigan, Illinois, and part of those in the Territory of Wisconsin. From that place they are forwarded by the Quartermaster stationed there, to the several points of disbursement. The duties required of this officer, since the close of the last session of Congress, have been peculiarly laborious. In addition the charge of the usual annual appropriations, he has purchased and issued the provisions, and assisted in the distribution of the goods, stipulated to be furnished to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, under the treaty with them of March 28, 1836; been associated with the Indian agent and the special commissioner in the adjustment of claims and debts, and made most

of the payments called for by the treaty, the remittances on account of which amounted to \$482,000.

The remittances to St. Louis include the funds for the agencies in that superintendency, and those in that of Wisconsin, located east of the Missouri, and upon the line of the Mississippi rivers. These funds are forwarded to the Quartermaster at that place, and transmitted by him to the assistant Quartermasters at the several military posts. To these he gives instructions, and from them he receives their accounts, which he examines before transmitting them to this office. The amount sent to him in 1835 and 1836 was \$322,000.

The remittances to Little Rock include the funds for the agencies in the Western Territory. These are procured by the principal disbursing agent upon Treasury warrants, payable at New Orleans. A large amount of specie is annually required to pay the annuities of the Indians. Two journeys in each year are always necessary, and in some instances a greater number. These must sometimes be made through a country unexplored, and but thinly settled; and the money constantly guarded. When it reaches Little Rock, there is no bank in which it can be deposited, and the officer must secure it in the best way he can, until the period of disbursing it. This disbursement is made to the Indians by military officers, acting under his direction, for whose doings he is responsible, and whose accounts are rendered through, and examined by him. Besides the ordinary Indian expenditures, he is charged with a large part of those for the removal and subsistence of emigrating Indians, and for the purchase of various articles stipulated to be furnished them. The amount sent to this point, in the last and present years, for these objects, was more than \$600,000. A reference to Document 512, of the first session of the 23d Congress, printed by order of the Senate, which embraces the correspondence with him between the 30th November, 1831, and the 27th of December, 1833, will give some idea of the laborious and responsible character of his duties, and of the ability with which they have been performed.

The attention of the department was called to this subject by the Commissary General of Subsistence, in his report dated November 12th, 1835, with more especial reference to the compensation of officers engaged in the removal of Indians. It is therein stated, that prior to the passage of the proviso, there had been allowed to a principal disbursing agent the pay and emoluments of a quartermaster, and to disbursing agents those of an assistant quartermaster. Captain Brown, the disbursing officer at Little Rock, was the only principal disbursing agent, to whom this compensation had been paid. These allowances had all been cut off by the proviso, and the officers, selected to accompany large parties of Indians through a difficult country, and to provide for their wants, had not since received any remuneration for these arduous services, beyond their ordinary emoluments. The case is the same with the assistant quartermasters at military posts, who are required to pay annuities, &c., to the Indians; to do which, they are often obliged to take with them, into the Indian country, large amounts in specie, for the safety of which they are accountable.

There is a strong analogy between the duties required of military officers in this branch of the service, particularly of the one at Little Rock, and those of some of the persons employed in the sale of the public domain, which, it seems to me, should ensure to this subject a favorable action. The receivers of public moneys are allowed by the law of May 20th, 1828,

a salary of \$500, and one per cent. on the amount received, the whole not to exceed \$3,000 per annum. The act of May 22d, 1836, provided, "that a reasonable compensation might be made for transporting and depositing the money received by them, to be regulated according to the actual labor, expense and risk of such transportation and deposit." Under this law, one-tenth of one per cent. is paid them for every ten miles travel. In a large majority of instances, the positions of the receivers are attended with fewer risks and liabilities than that of the disbursing agent at Little Rock: and their duties, being homogeneous in their character, and less difficult to be performed. Yet, under the most favorable circumstances, the pay and emoluments of this agent cannot exceed \$1,600. After a careful examination of the matter, in all its aspects, I beg leave to recommend, that a commission be allowed to all military officers, making disbursements in the Indian Department, and that the requisite change of the law be requested.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, in the report of May, 1834, say, that "have reason to believe abuses have existed, in relation to the supply of goods for presents at the making of treaties, or to fulfil treaty stipulations." In accordance with the spirit of the 13th section of the act of 1834, which was framed to prevent these abuses, the general appropriations for presents and the provisions are invested, whenever it is practicable, in the mode therein prescribed, and the articles themselves, instead of money, are transported to the several agencies to be distributed to the Indians.

The 4th section of the act of June 30, 1834, "*to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes*," provides that any person who shall introduce goods into the Indian country, without a license, "shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession." A seizure was made under this law in 1835, and prosecution commenced in the United States District Court in the State of Missouri. The Department was advised by the District Attorney in December last, that "on argument, the court decided that the 4th section gave no authority to the agent to seize the goods taken within his boundary in violation of law; that the words, 'shall forfeit,' did not, by implication, empower him, 'to take possession thereof;' and ordered the goods to be returned to the owner. Whether this decision be according to the spirit of the 23d and 28th sections of the act organizing the Indian Department, or not, it is respectfully suggested that, to avoid litigation, it may be expedient to procure the passage of an amendatory clause. If the decision of the court be correct, the provisions of the law are nugatory.

It has been found, that the legal proceedings under the 20th section of the intercourse act, providing penalties for the introduction and sale of ardent spirits and wine in the Indian country, are dilatory and expensive. The desirableness of a process, susceptible of more prompt and less costly application and enforcement, is presented for your consideration. The establishment of a tribunal in the Indian country, a measure recommended by the late Acting Superintendent in 1835, might obviate the necessity, with attendant inconvenience and expense, of having recourse to the court at Little Rock, and the delay occasioned by the intervals of its sessions. The latter clause of this section makes it lawful "for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirit or wine found in the Indian country." This provision

appears to have been considered by the Committee of the House of Representatives, in their report of May, 1834, to be sufficient. In practice however, it has been, in a great degree, useless. Reluctance to incur the odium of revenge of individuals has probably deterred white persons from exerting this power. And the authority, in the hands of the Indian, is dangerous to him and to others. To him, if exercised, because it would jeopardise his life; and to others, because it exposes all their property to any attacks his ignorance or passion may prompt. Besides, legal process, if it could be effectual, would be more in consonance with the general spirit of our legislation.

An application was made to this Department, during the last session of Congress, to direct the agents of the Government to apprehend and deliver to the owner certain slaves, which had fled from him and taken refuge in the Indian country. The authority of the Department to give such direction, it was determined upon full consideration, could not be maintained under the existing intercourse law. The case seems to me to call for some legislative provision.

The 7th section of that law imposes a penalty upon any person, who shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian "a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensils." I would suggest the expediency of extending this provision, so as to prohibit the purchase of other species of property. Among those Indians, who own slaves, there is a jealous feeling upon this subject.

The attention of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives was requested, on the 4th of June, 1836, to the stipulation in the 14th article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29th, 1835, for the payment of pensions to "such warriors of the Cherokee nation, as were engaged in the late war with Great Britain and the Southern tribes of Indians, and who were wounded in such service," but no law was passed. It is desirable that the subject should be acted upon at an early day.

The 2d section of the act of May 1st, 1820, entitled "*An act in relation to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments*," provides that any money appropriated for this Department, which "shall remain unexpended for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year, in which the act of appropriation shall have been passed," "shall be carried to the surplus fund." This provision operates with great inconvenience, in the execution of the branch of public business committed to this office. From the character of the objects for which appropriations are obtained, the necessary preliminary investigations, the habits of the Indians, and the remoteness of the points at which the expenditures are to be made, it is frequently embarrassing to comply with this requisition of the law. For these reasons an extension of the term, at the end of which balances shall be carried to the surplus fund, is desirable.

During the last session of Congress this Department was called upon to state the quantity of land acquired by treaties with Indian tribes, and the amount stipulated to be paid for it, since the 4th of March, 1829. With the data in its possession, neither branch of this inquiry could be answered correctly. The information, which has been subsequently procured, is embodied in tabular statement H, appended to this report.

From the nature of the case perfect accuracy cannot be ensured, in estimating the amount of the consideration for which the lands were ceded. It is made up of permanent annuities, lands, reservations for individuals, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements. The permanent annuities have been commuted at five per cent.; lands and reservations, valued at one dollar and a quarter per acre; expenses of removal and subsistence, and merchandise, put down at the amounts appropriated for them, and the mechanical and agricultural establishments, at the rates fixed in the act of June 30th, 1834, organizing the Indian department; where the provision for these last is permanent, they have been commuted in the same way with the annuities.

The general result is, that within the last eight years, 93,401,637 acres of land have been ceded by the Indians, for which the United States have stipulated to give them 26,982,068 dollars and 32,381,000 acres of land, valued at 40,476,250 dollars, making the whole consideration 67,458,318 dollars.

The obvious reflection, suggested by these facts, is the increased liberality and kindness of the United States in its intercourse with the aboriginal people. In 1789, General Knox, in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, remarked, that as the settlements shall approach near to the Indian boundaries established by treaties, "they will be willing to sell further tracts for small considerations." An examination of the earlier treaties will show how little proportion the sums paid bore to the quantity and value of the land acquired. Ten, twenty, or thirty cents per acre were seldom exceeded. The average sum, paid in the period embraced in the annexed statement, is seventy-two cents per acre. In the late treaties with the Chickasaws and some other tribes, the provisions have been even munificent, the United States having given to them the whole nett proceeds of their lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim

List of Statements accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

- A. Funds remitted to and accounted for by disbursing officers.
- B. Number of Indians removed and to be removed, and land assigned to emigrating tribes.
- C. Contract for the removal of the Creeks.
- D. Number of Indians east of the Mississippi, and west of that river within striking distance.
- E. Number of schools in the Indian country.
- F. Condition of the civilization fund.
- G. Disposition of education annuities.
- H. Quantity of land acquired and amount paid therefor.

STATEMENT showing the amount to requisitions drawn for disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1st of January and the 30th September, 1836; amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Running lines, per act 26th June, 1834, viz. under the 5th article of treaty of 19th August, 1825, with Chippewas and others - - -	\$2,629 46	\$2,604 46	\$25 00
Locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834, under the treaty with the Potawatomes, of October, 1832 - - - - -	517 00	517 00	
Payment of claims, act 25th June, 1834, for horses, under treaty with the Potawatomes, of 1832 - - - - -	270 00	270 00	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Western Creeks, per act 28th June, 1834, for mills, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1833 - -	1,000 00	- -	1,000 00
Running lines, per act 28th June, 1834, for Shawanees, Senecas, and Quapaws -	1,095 00	- -	1,095 00
Payment of claims, per act 28th June, 1834; for fees of counsel, &c. -	450 00	450 00	
For claims to Cherokees, under treaty of 1828 - - - - -	1,019 88	1,019 88	
For provisions, corn for Osages, per act 28th June, 1834 - - -	660 52	660 52	
For the purchase of a house and lot at Prairie du Chien, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Expenses of the commission west, per act 26th June, 1834 - - -	3,244 21	3,244 21	
Current expenses, Indian department, viz.—			
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents - - - - -	10,518 65	10,480 63	38 02
Do. sub-agents - - - - -	4,436 14	3,248 12	1,188 02
Do. interpreters - - - - -	4,355 00	4,324 02	30 98
Presents to Indians - - - - -	4,432 00	3,357 48	1,074 52
Provisions for Indians - - - - -	3,155 73	1,972 06	1,183 67

STATEMENT A—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.						Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Repairs of houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	\$765 40	\$564 40	\$200 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	2,685 15			
Fuel, stationary, &c.	-	-	-	-	787 50			
Indian annuities	-	-	-	-	-	3,472 65	3,472 65	
Blacksmith's establishment, viz.—						371,181 00	215,578 94	155,602 06
Pay of smiths	-	-	-	-	-	18,752 14	} 12,925 51	14,427 88
Iron, steel, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	8,601 25		
Treaty stipulations, viz.—								
Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	6,600 00	4,977 50	1,622 50
Laborers	-	-	-	-	-	602 50	-	602 50
Millers	-	-	-	-	-	1,721 66	1,100 00	621 66
Wheelwrights	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	606 00	594 00
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	2,031 50	2,031 50	
Agricultural implements	-	-	-	-	-	8,790 00	623 87	8,166 13
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	1,240 00	1,240 00	
Physicians	-	-	-	-	-	200 00	200 00	
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Agricultural assistance	-	-	-	-	-	4,545 82	1,500 00	3,045 82
Transportation and incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	-	14,807 68	12,500 79	2,306 89
Education of Indian youths, viz.—								
Miamies	-	-	-	-	-	787 50	787 50	
Potawatomies	-	-	-	-	-	2,756 09	2,756 09	
Chippewas	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	750 00	
Chippewas, Menomonies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	677 67	677 67	
Menomonies	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	300 00	
Sacs, Foxes, and others	-	-	-	-	-	2,327 50	2,327 50	
Choctaws	-	-	-	-	-	7,735 82	7,735 82	
Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	2,187 00	2,187 00	
Cherokees	-	-	-	-	-	700 00	700 00	
Florida Indians	-	-	-	-	-	840 00	840 00	
Quapaws	-	-	-	-	-	680 00	680 80	
Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	-	4,387 43	4,387 43	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokees, per act 3d March, 1835:								
Payment for goods and provisions	-	-	-	-	-	134 67	134 67	
For investment in stock	-	-	-	-	-	2,934 56	2,934 56	
Expenses negotiating with Cherokees, same act	-	-	-	-	-	2,320 21	2,320 21	
Certifying Creek contracts, same act	-	-	-	-	-	908 34	766 00	142 34
Locating Choctaw reservations, same act	-	-	-	-	-	1,390 00	1,390 00	
Civilization of Indians	-	-	-	-	-	5,055 00	5,055 00	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	-	-	-	-	-	187 45	187 45	
Cherokee schools	-	-	-	-	-	1,049 50	1,049 50	
Locating reservations, per act 14th June, 1836, viz.—								
Locating and certifying for Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	2,572 25	2,542 25	
Do. for Choctaws	-	-	-	-	-	605 00	605 00	
For carrying into effect treaty with the Caddos, per act 14th June, 1836,						40,000 00	40,000 00	
For holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, per act 14th June, 1836, viz.—								
Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00		5,000 00
Do. State of New York	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00		2,500 00
Winnebagoes north of the Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00		6,000 00
Sacs and Foxes north of Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	7,000 00		7,000 00
For holding treaties for the extinguishment of title to lands between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, per act 14th June, 1836	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00		2,000 00

STATEMENT A—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For holding treaties with the Chippewas, of Saginaw, per act 14th June, 1826	\$5,102 87	\$5,102 87	
Expenses of certain Indian deputations, per act 14th June, 1826, viz.—			
Cherokees	13,000 00	13,000 00	
Richard Fields	450 00	450 00	
Seneca chiefs	600 00	600 00	
For pay to Col. David Brearly	2,327 12	2,327 12	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokees, of 1835, per act 2d July, 1836, viz.—			
Payment for lands ceded	714,000 00	714,000 00	
Advance of annuity under 18th article	10,000 00	-	\$10,000 00
Expenses of negotiating the treaty, and of the delegation	37,212 00	37,212 00	
Surveying land set apart west	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, same act, viz.—			
For annuity	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Interest to be paid as annuity on \$200,000	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Payment of just debts	100,000 00	-	100,000 00
Commutation in lieu of reservations	72,500 00	-	72,500 00
Payment to Rix Robinson	23,040 00	23,040 00	
Do. John Holliday	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Do. Mary Holliday	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Augustine Hamlin, jr.	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Wm. Lasley	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Dailey	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Trotier	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Henry A. Lenake	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Lafrombrois	800 00	800 00	
Do. George Moran	800 00	800 00	
Do. Louis Moran	800 00	800 00	
Do. Daniel Marsac	800 00	800 00	
Life annuity to chiefs	150 00	-	150 00
Expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty	15,403 25	15,403 25	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Swan creek and Black river Chippewas, per same act, viz.—			
Expenses of the treaty	3,801 67	3,801 61	
For carrying into effect the treaty with Mosquaw-bach and others	2,560 00	-	2,560 00
Wau-ke-wat	2,560 00	-	2,560 00
Aub-ba-naub-bee	11,520 00	-	11,520 00
Kee-waw-nee	6,400 00	-	6,400 00
Nas-wau-bee	1,920 00	-	129 00
Expenses of negotiating with certain bands of Potawatomes	554 00	554 00	
Removal and subsistence of Indians	432,357 50	231,392 44	200,965 06
	\$2,098,809 59	\$1,436,767 54	\$662,042 05

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of disbursements	-	\$2,098,809 59
Amount accounted for	\$1,436,767 54	
Balance to be accounted for	662,042 05	
	<u>2,098,809 59</u>	

B.—*A STATEMENT showing the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi river, with whom treaty stipulations have been made for their removal, distinguishing the different tribes; the whole number removed prior to the 30th of September, 1835; the whole number removed since the last report from this Office; the number of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi; the quantity and situation of land assigned to each tribe, and the number of Indians now to be removed.*

TRIBES.	No. of the tribes originally for emigration.	No. removed prior to 30th Sept., 1835.	No. removed since last report.	No. of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi river.	No. to be removed hereafter.	Quantity and location of land to each tribe.
United nation of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes, - -	8,000	1,000	712	1,712	6,288	5,000,000 acres east side of the Missouri river and N. W. of the N. W. corner of Missouri.
Potawatomes of Logansport agency, - -	1,786	441	-	441	1,345	
Choctaws, - -	18,500	15,000	-	15,000	3,500	15,000,000 acres between Red river and the Canadian.
Quapaws, - -	476	176	300	476	-	96,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the eastern boundary of the Osages.
Creeks, - -	22,000	3,089	14,805	17,894	4,106	13,140,000 acres between the Canadian and Arkansas rivers as high as 36th parallel of latitude.
Florida Indians, - -	3,765	265	407	672	3,098	Land located with the Creeks.
Cherokees, - -	22,000	6,048	24	6,072	15,928	13,000,000 from the 36th parallel of latitude of the Osage line.
Kickapoos, - -	588	588	-	588	-	768,000 acres north of Fort Leavenworth, bound east by Little Platt.
Delawares, - -	826	826	-	588	-	2,208,000 acres west and south of the Kickapoos.
Shawanees, - -	1,272	1,250	22	1,272	-	1,600,000 acres south of the Kansas river.
Ottawas, - -	430	200	-	200	230	34,000 acres south of the Shawanees.
Weas, - -	225	225	-	225	-	} 160,000 acres do do.
Piankeshaws, - -	162	162	-	162	-	
Kaskaskias, -	132	132	-	132	-	96,000 acres do do.

STATEMENT B—Continued.

TRIBES.	No. of the tribe originally for emigration.	No. removed prior to 30th Sept, 1836.	No removed since last report.	No. of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi river.	No. to be removed hereafter.	Quantity and location of land to each tribe.
Senecas from Sandusky, Senecas and Shawanees, Ottawas and Chippewas, Waw-ke-was band of Pattawatomies, Mes-quaw-bucks do Pan-koo-shucks do Nas-waw-kees do O-kah-mause do Winnebagoes, -	251 211 6,500 - - - - 4,500	251 211 - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	251 211 - - - - - -	- - 6,500 - - - - 4,500	{ 100,000 acres between the west boundary of Missouri and the east boundary of the Cherokees. Land not located. Treaties with these Indians were ratified at the last session of Congress. The number of souls is not known. The treaties assign lands to these Indians in the tract of the Potawatomies. The "neutral ground" west of the Mississippi.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Articles of agreement entered into this thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, between Captain John Page, United States army, and Superintendent of Creek removal under the authority of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and James C. Watson, Edward Hanrick, Felix G. Gibson, R. W. Williams, A. Abercrombie, Alfred Iverson, George Whitman, S. M. Ingersoll, James Abercrombie, William A. Campbell, William J. Beattie, John D. Howell, William Walker, T. Gilman, to be known in said articles as, and acting under the firm and style of the Alabama Emigrating Company.

This agreement witnesseth that the said Captain John Page, United States Army, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree—

I, That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. shall remove the Creek Indians, occupants of the Creek Nation, in the State of Alabama, from said nation, to a point in the new country allotted to the Creeks, west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within twenty miles of Fort Gibson, to wit: men, women, and children, with their slaves, and their goods and chattels, as hereinafter provided in manner and form, and for the consideration specified in the articles of agreement.

II. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall collect the Indians together at such places as the superintendent, under the orders of the commanding general, shall direct: and said Indians shall be subsisted by them from the day designated by said superintendent for their departure.

III. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c, will despatch to the new country aforesaid, by such routes as the superintendent shall point out, parties of one thousand Indians or more, under the conduct of such agents as the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. may appoint. the Indians having been first carefully enrolled.

IV. That the following shall be the ration, and the kind and quantity of transportation to which the Indians, &c. shall be entitled, viz: The ration of bread shall be one pound of wheat flour, Indian meal, or hard bread, or three-fourths of a quart of corn: the meat ration shall be one pound of fresh or three-quarters of a pound of salt meat or bacon; and with fresh meat, two quarts of salt to every hundred rations.

The transportation shall be one five-horse wagon and fifteen hundred pounds of baggage to from seventy to eighty persons, The provision and transportation shall be of the best of their kind. The average daily travel shall not exceed from twelve to fifteen miles, to be determined by the officer and surgeon.

V. That the provisions shall be issued daily, if practicable, and not less frequently than every other day, as well whilst at rest as during the travel until the day inclusive of arrival at the point of destination west. And that there shall be established, immediately, points upon the entire route westward at which the provisions are to be issued.

VI. That the sick, those enfeebled from age or other cause, and young children, shall be transported in wagons or on horseback; that those who

may be pronounced unable to proceed, may be left on the route, at some proper place, and under the care of some person, at the expense of the United States.

VII. That the Indians' ponies shall be given, from the day of starting westward, one half gallon of corn each, provided such disposition, in the active operations of their removal, may be made of them, not to include the hauling of wagons before mentioned, as the said Alabama Emigrating Company and their heirs, &c., may deem proper; but that they will not be separated from the company to which the owners are respectively attached, nor compelled to carry other baggage or persons than those belonging to the family of their owners.

VIII. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall be entitled to twenty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents a head, for each person transported from the Creek nation to the place of delivery before mentioned; and for all persons who may die or be necessarily left on the way, as authorized by article 6 of this contract, an amount in proportion to the distance travelled. *Provided*, That the evidence herein required in such cases of arrival westward, &c., is furnished to the proper department. The amount due to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., to be promptly paid at such points as may be previously indicated by them, and under instructions to be hereafter given by the War Department.

IX. The removal of the Indians being a military operation and under the direction of the military authorities, the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall not coerce them; all threats and violence towards them are prohibited: and they (the Indians) shall be treated by the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. and by the agents of the same, with lenity, forbearance, and humanity.

X. That the said United States will furnish the following agents, viz:

1st. A *Superintendent*, whose duty it shall be to remain within the limits of the Creek nation, during the proper season for operations under this contract, for the purpose of seeing that its stipulations are fulfilled by the parties thereto. He will not be accountable in any way for his acts to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. And that such superintendent shall decide whether seventy or eighty or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistently with the health and comfort of them, to be assigned to each wagon.

2d. Two or more *military or other agents*, one or more of whom shall accompany each party west.

The duties of these agents shall be, to attend particularly to the treatment received by the Indians; their rations and transportation; to remonstrate against any course of conduct on the part of the agents of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this contract; and if a remedy can be found out, in a pecuniary expenditure to make it; which said expenditure (if approved of by the superintendent) shall be deducted from the payments be made under this contract to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c.

3d. A *Surgeon* for each emigrating party, whose duty it shall be to attend to the sick thereof. He shall also be the arbiter in cases of difference of opinion between the agents of the United States and of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, relative to the quality of provisions,

the time and place of issuing the same, and the time of starting and stopping on the daily travel; and he shall also decide whether invalids may be left on the way, and take care that they are provided for agreeable to article 6th of this contract; and enter upon the roll the time and place of such occurrence, with the date of decease of all Indians who may die on the route.

4th. A *Disbursing Agent* in the new Creek country, west of the Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to receive the Indians as they arrive, to muster them, and to certify upon the roll presented to him by the agent of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., the result of that muster; said muster to take place on the day of arrival (if practicable) at the point of destination.

And that the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. shall render every facility to the aforesaid superintendent, military, medical, and disbursing agents, that may be necessary to enable them freely to attend to the duties of their several offices.

XI. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company shall hold themselves in readiness at all times to proceed in the discharge of their duties under this contract, and are to commence the removal of such parties, and at such times and places as may be designated by the Superintendent of Creek removal, upon notice being given them of time and place of starting and the number of the party to be removed.

XII. And it is also hereby reserved the United States to annul this contract to all intents at any time the aforesaid superintendent, under the orders of the general or officer commanding in the Creek country, may deem proper, upon a non-compliance therewith, on the part of the said Alabama emigrating company: *Provided*, and it is hereby understood by the contracting parties, that all such matters as are merely in the nature of regulations, and do not affect the pecuniary interests of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., are saved to the United States: and that under all circumstances the United States have complete control of their own officers and agents. *And further*, That where infractions of this contract exist, they must be alledged by either party at the time of their occurrence, and that no effect whatever is to be given hereafter to allegations not thus brought forward.

Witness our hands and seals this the thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN PAGE,	
<i>Captain and Superintendent Creeks.</i>	[L. S.]
J. C. WATSON,	[L. S.]
EDWARD HANRICK,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM WALKER,	[L. S.]
ALFRED IVERSON,	[L. S.]
S. M. INGERSOLL,	[L. S.]
WAIT S. HOYT,	[L. S.]
A. ABERCROMBIE,	[L. S.]
GEO. WHITMAN,	[L. S.]
WM. A. CAMPBELL,	[L. S.]
JOHN SHACKELFORD,	[L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, and duplicates exchanged in presence of
M. W. BATMAN,
1st Lieutenant 6th Infantry.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians now east of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the east to the west of that river; and of those within striking distance of the Western frontier.

I. NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TRIBES NOW EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

1st. Under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi.					
Winnebagoes,	-	-	-	4,500	
Ottawas of Ohio,	-	-	-	230	
Potawatomes of Indiana,	-	-	-	3,000	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes,	-	-	-	6,288	
Cherokees,	-	-	-	16,000	
Creeks,	-	-	-	4,000	
Chickasaws,	-	-	-	5,400	
Seminoles,	-	-	-	2,600	
Appalachicolas,	-	-	-	400	
Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan,	-	-	-	6,500	
2d. Not under treaty stipulations to remove.					
New York Indians,	-	-	-	4,176	
Wyandots,	-	-	-	575	
Miamies,	-	-	-	1,100	
Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes,	-	-	-	2,564	
					48,918
					8,415
					57,333

II. NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes,	-	-	-	1,712	
Choctaws,	-	-	-	15,000	
Quapaws,	-	-	-	476	
Creeks,	-	-	-	17,894	
Seminoles,	-	-	-	407	
Appalachicolas,	-	-	-	265	
Cherokees,	-	-	-	6,072	
Kickapoos,	-	-	-	588	
Delawares,	-	-	-	826	
Shawanees,	-	-	-	1,272	
Ottawas,	-	-	-	200	
Weas,	-	-	-	222	
Piankeshaws,	-	-	-	162	
Peorias and Kuskaskias,	-	-	-	132	
Senecas,	-	-	-	251	
Senecas and Shawanees,	-	-	-	211	
					45,690

D—Continued.

III. NUMBER OF THE INDIGENOUS TRIBES WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Sioux, - - - - -	27,500	
Ioways, - - - - -	1,200	
Sacs, - - - - -	4,800	
Foxes, - - - - -	1,600	
Sacs of the Missouri, - - - - -	500	
Osages,* - - - - -	5,120	
Kanzas,* - - - - -	1,471	
Omahas, - - - - -	1,400	
Otoes and Missourias, - - - - -	1,600	
Pawnees, - - - - -	10,000	
Camanches, - - - - -	7,000	
Kioways, - - - - -	1,400	
Mandans, - - - - -	15,000	
Quapaws, - - - - -	450	
Minatarees, - - - - -	15,000	
Assinaboins, - - - - -	8,000	
Crees, - - - - -	3,000	
Gros Ventres, - - - - -	3,000	
Crows, - - - - -	4,500	
Caddoes, - - - - -	2,000	
Poncas, - - - - -	800	
Arickarees, - - - - -	3,000	
Cheyennes, - - - - -	2,000	
Blackfeet, - - - - -	30,000	
		150,341

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians now east of the Mississippi, - - -	57,333
Number of Indians who have emigrated from east to west side, - - -	45,690
Number of the indigenous tribes, - - -	150,341
Aggregate, - - -	<u>253,364</u>

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

* The Osages and Kansas residing within the limits of the proposed territory, their numbers, amounting to 6,591, have been deducted in the report from the above total, and make a part of the 90,148, the population of that territory, leaving the number of indigenous Indians, 143,750.

E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools; where established; by whom; the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Number.		Amount allowed.
				Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	Choctaws	Amer. Board Commis.				
		Foreign Missions	Ah-pah-kah	1	28	\$1,690
2	Do	Do	do	1	20	
3	Do	Do	Eagletown	1	32	
4	Do	Do	Luk-fa-tah creek	1	23	
5	Do	Do	Glover's fork	1	20	
6	Do	Do	Wheelock	1	23	
7	Do	Do	Near Col. Garland's	1	11	
8	Do	Do	Near Clear creek	1	11	
9	Do	Do	Pine Ridge	1	13	
10	Do	Do	West mountain fork	1	15	
11	Do	Do	Red river	1	18	
12	Do	Do	do	1	14	
13	Do	Treaty of Sept. 27, 1830	Choctaw agency	1	8	500
14	Do	Do	Pushmataha's district	1	23	
15	Do	Do	Oak-fa-lah do	1	20	
16	Do	The Choctaw nation	Pleasant bluff	1	2	
17	Do	Do	Loaf Sugar	1	12	
18	Do	Do	Shawnee village	1	30	
19	Do	Do	Fort Towson	1	16	
20	Do	Do	Mountain fork	1	41	
21	Chippewas & Ottawas	Amer. Board Commis.				
		Foreign Missions	Mackinac	10	32	2,000
22	Do	Do	Lapointe	5	46	
23	Do	Do	Yellow Lake	4	35	
24	Do	Do	Fond du Lac	1	18	
25	Do	Do	Leech Lake	1	7	
26	Do	Do	Sault Sainte Marie	1	18	
27	Do	Do	do	1	42	
28	Menomonies	Prot. Episco. Church	Green Bay	6	82	
29	Senecas	Bap. Gen. Convention	Buffalo Reservation	6	115	
30	Tuscaroras	Do	New York	2	71	
31	Ottawas	Do	do	3	12	
32	Chippewas	Do	do	3	48	
33	Cherokees	Do	do	2	21	500
34	Mohegans	-	Connecticut	1	22	
35	Menomonies, Winnebagoes, &c.	Catholic Church	Green Bay	1	71	
36	Do	Do	L'Arbre Croche	1	21	
37	Do	Do	La Croix	1	21	
38	Penobscots	Do	Quoddy, Maine	-	-	
39	Shawnees	Methodist Society	West Mississippi	3	44	
40	Delawares	Do	do	2	19	
41	Peorias	Do	do	2	16	
42	Kickapoos	Do	do	2	6	
43	Wyandotts	Do	do	2	40	400
44	Do	Do	Little Rapids, Mich.	1	20	
45	Do	-	Ana Kevi Winaw	1	14	

* Native teachers.

E—Continued.

No.	Tribes,	By whom established.	Where established.	Number.		Amount allowed,
				Teachers.	Pupils.	
46	Souix . . . .	. . . . .	St. Peter's . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	300
47	Omahas . . . .	. . . . .	Upper Missouri . .	. . . .	. . . .	400
48	Otoes and Missourias	. . . . .	River Platte . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
49	. . . . .	. . . . .	Tippecanoe, Ind. . .	. . . .	. . . .	800
50	Winnebagoes . .	. . . . .	Fort Crawford . . .	. . . .	. . . .
51	loways . . . .	. . . . .			1,221	
52	Choctaws	Choctaw Academy, Ky	65			
	Potawatomes . .	do	20			
	Seminoles	do	6			
	Quapaws	do	4			
	Creeks	do	15			
	Sacs, Foxes & others	do	16			
	Chickasaws . . .	do	13			
	Cherokees	do	13			
	Miamies	do	4			
					156	
		1 student at law at	Buffalo . . . . .	. . . .	1	150
		1 student at law at	Vermont . . . . .	. . . .	1	100
		2 students at law at	Choctaw academy .	. . . .	2	200
					1,381	7,840

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

F

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Civilization Fund.

Balance to credit of this fund, 1st Jan., 1836,	\$11,372 32	
Appropriated for 1836, - - -	10,000 00	\$21,372 32
Deduct—		
Amount of drafts prior to 30th Sept., 1836	4,467 50	
Required for fourth quarter to complete payments - - -	3,222 50	
Balance	13,682 32	21,372 32
Balance to credit of civilization fund -	-	\$13,682 32

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

STATEMENT showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties, for purposes of education.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	
Maimes - -	1826, Oct. 23,	\$2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Potawatomes - -	1826, Oct. 16,	2,000	Do.
Do. - -	1827, Sept. 24,	1,000	Do.
Do. - -	1832, Oct. 27,	2,000	Do.
Winnebagoes - -	1832, Sept. 15,	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Chippewas - -	1819, Sept. 24,	1,000	Baptist Gen'l Convent.
Do. Menomonies			
and others - -	1827, Aug. 11,	1,500	Prot. Episcop. Church.
Menomonies - -	1831, Feb. 8,	500	Do.
Sacs, Foxes and others	1830, July 15,	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos - -	1832, Oct. 24,	500	Schools in the nation.
Shawanees & Delawares	1832, Oct. 26,	500	Do.
Choctaws - -	1830, Sept. 27,	2,500	Do.
Do. - -	1830, Sept. 27,	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - -	1832, Mar. 24,	3,000	Do.
Cherokees, west - -	1828, May 6,	2,000	Do.
Florida Indians - -	1823, Sept. 18,	1,000	Do.
Quapaws - -	1823, May 13,	1,000	Do.
Otoes and Missouriias -	1833, Sept. 11,	500	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees - -	1833, Oct. 8,	1,000	Do.
Chickasaws - -	1834, May 24,	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks - -	1833, Feb. 14,	1,000	Do.
Chippewas, Ottawas,		inter. on	
and Potawatomes - -	1833, Sept. 26,	700,000	Schools in the nation.
Ottawas and Chippewas	1836, Mar. 28,	5,000	Do.
Do. - -	1836, Mar. 28,	3,000	Missions.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since the 4th of March, 1829.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to United States.	Quantity of land assigned to Indians as part of the consideration.	Amount paid to Indians in land, money, &c
1 Winnebagoes	Aug. 1 1829	2,530,000	-	749,862
- 2 Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawatomes	July 20 1829	4,160,000	-	390,601
3 Delawarees	Aug. 3 1829	5,760	-	3,000
4 Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	July 15 1830	16,256,000	-	317,732
5 Choctaws	Sept. 27 1830	7,796,000	15,000,000	22,928,529
6 Senecas	Feb. 28 1831	40,000	67,000	163,400
7 Creeks	Mar. 24 1832	5,128,000	9,000,000	15,809,080
8 Senecas and Shawnees	July 20 1831	39,680	60,000	111,600
9 Shawnees	Aug. 8 1831	92,800	100,000	162,500
10 Ottawas	Aug. 30 1831	49,917	31,000	47,500
11 Wyandotts	Jan. 19 1832	16,000	-	24,400
12 Menomonees	Feb. 8 1831	3,000,000	-	285,687
13 Potawatomes of the Prairies	Oct. 29 1832	1,536,000	-	460,346
14 Potawatomes of the Wabash	Oct. 26 1832	2,226,560	-	658,412
15 Potawatomes of Indiana	Oct. 27 1832	737,000	-	406,121
16 Shawnees and Delawarees	Oct. 26 1832	199,680	-	50,950
17 Kaskaskias and Peorias	Oct. 27 1832	1,920	96,000	155,780
18 Kickapoos	Oct. 24 1832	2,048,000	768,000	1,132,100
19 Appalachicolas	Oct. 11 1832	5,120	-	13,000
20 Piankeshaws and Weas	Oct. 29 1832	160,000	160,000	214,062
21 Winnebagoes	Sept. 15 1832	2,816,000	2,000,000	2,945,482
22 Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 21 1832	5,760,000	-	736,924
23 Chickasaws	Oct. 20 1832	6,422,400	- (a)	3,060,000
24 Same	May 24 1834	-	- (b)	46,000
25 Ottawas	Feb. 18 1833	32,000	-	32,640
26 Cherokees west	Feb. 14 1833	-	-	(c) 109,400
27 Creeks west	Feb. 14 1833	-	-	(d) 59,036
28 Seminoles	May 9 1832	4,032,640	-	295,500
29 Quapaws	May 13 1833	96,000	96,000	254,076
30 Otoes and Missourias	Sept. 21 1833	-	-	(e) 40,150
31 Pawnees	Oct. 9 1832	-	-	(f) 112,220
- 32 Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawatomes	Sept. 26 1833	5,104,960	5,000,000	7,624,259
33 Potawatomes	Dec. 16 1834	1,280	-	1,600
34 Band of Potawatomes	Dec. 17 1834	2,560	-	2,560
35 Same	July 31 1835	1,280	-	800
36 Same	Dec. 10 1834	3,840	-	2,400
37 Caddoes	July 1 1835	1,000,000	-	86,800
38 Cherokees	Dec. 29 1835	7,882,240	-	5,677,212
- 39 Chippewas of Swan creek & Black river	May 9 1836	8,320	-	(g)
40 Wyandotts	April 23 1836	39,200	-	(h)
41 Four bands of Potawatomes	April 22 1836	6,400	-	6,559
42 Two bands of Potawatomes	April 22 1836	1,920	-	2,079
43 Two bands of Potawatomes	April 11 1836	23,040	-	23,040
44 Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28 1836	13,734,000	-	2,309,451
45 Band of Potawatomes	Mar. 26 1836	2,560	-	2,719
46 Same	Mar. 29 1836	2,560	-	2,719
		93,401,637	32,381,000	67,458,318

H—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of acres acquired	.	.	.	.	.	.	93,401,637
Whole number of acres assigned	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,381,000
Cost of treaties	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 67,458,318

REMARKS.

- (a) Estimated nett proceeds, the whole amount of which they will receive.
- (b) Annuity.
- (c) For adjustment of boundaries.
- (d) For adjustment of boundaries.
- (e) Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained.
- (f) Same.
- (g) Nett proceeds to be paid to the Indians. No estimate of amount can now be made.
- (h) Same.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December 1, 1836.*C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of
Comptroller
McMinn
of Finance

Report of Comptroller
on Indian Affairs
1836.